R.H.& S.C.D.

Please see P.C.letter No.FYP 1454(EH)/3, dt. the 7-3-55, from A.S., P.& S.C.

2. Requirements of funds for various schemes of rehabilitation in the 2nd Five Year Plan period were communicated to the P.& S.C. in October 1954. Please see G.S.-RHD 2NO.3D.1054/30890-D dt. the 1-10-54. As regards details of each of the schemes, they were not however communicated to the P.& S.C. for the reasons stated in A.S.'s D.O. No S.3/35858-C, dt the 21-10-54. The main reason is that the most of our schemes are being financed by the Govt. of India and whether or not they would be continued during the 2nd Plan period and funds provided, depends on the policy of the Govt. of India in this behalf. There is no doubt however that expr. on some of the schemes will continue to be incurred in the 2nd plan period and provision will have to be made for these schemes e.g. housing schemes for displaced persons, schemes for grant of urban and housing loans to displaced persons. etc. in the light of the criteria laid down for " Committed ~~xxxxxxxx~~ expenditure" and "new expenditure", statements for the following rehabilitation schemes have accordingly been prepared.

V.P.Cs., Bhavnagar & Ahmedabad.

R.P.Cs. "

Educational grants to displaced students.

Loans to urban displaced persons.

Loans to displaced persons for construction of houses.

Loans to Industrialists for starting Industries.

Housing schemes for displaced persons.

The necessity of making a provision in the 2nd Five Year Plan period has been brought out in.....

in each of the statement. The requisite information as required in the proforma prescribed has also been consolidated (Please see statements on pages

The draft statements may be forwarded to the P.& S.D.

Id/-
14.3

(through 'A' and 'B' branches)

Id/-
14.5

Id/-
14.6

I had discussed this case with Asstt. Secy P.& S.D. and the notes have been prepared in accordance with the discussion. All these schemes are in force and we will have to carry them over in 2nd Five Year Plan. Their actual execution will be in accordance with the funds which will be provided by C.of I. only in the case of work-cum-production cases the liability has been assured by us.

Id/-
14-6.56.

J.S.

J.D.

Id/-
15.5

Id/-
18.6

S(R&H)

sgp/-
24.7

Scheme-Vocational Training Centre, Ulhasnagar.

Recurrent. Rs.13,75,000 Non-recurrent. nil

Total Rs.13,75,000 Ultimate annual nil. recurrent.

The Vocational Training Centre at Ulhasnagar was started in 1948 with a view to providing training to the largest possible number of displaced persons in the various crafts and trades in the Centre as an aid to their eventual rehabilitation. Training is provided in the following crafts and industries:-

Technical.

1. Turner-Fitter.
2. Motor Mechanic.
3. Moulders(Foundry)
4. Welders.
5. Electrician and Fireman's Course.

Vocational.

1. Carpentry.
2. Printing Press & Book Binding etc.
3. Textiles.
4. Leather.
5. Tailoring.
6. Tin and Blacksmithy.
7. Hosiery.
8. Cane& Bamboo
9. Ladies Art Section.

Thus there are 14 working Departments and the number of trainees is 370. The expense per trainee per month amounts to Rs.35.

Constitution- The Scheme is in charge of the Administrative Officer, who organises the various trades and industries and crafts and makes the necessary purchases and arranges for the sale of the products. He is assisted by the staff of about 49 supervisors, Instructors, etc.

Courses- The duration of the courses varies from six months to one year. Three courses are for six months' duration and the rest for one year's duration.

Stipend. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month is given to each trainee except those trained in the Ladies Art Section where no stipends are given.

Results achieved- Since October 1948,

about...

about 6,000 persons have been trained. The Centre employs fully trained workers and thus continues the production and training aspects of the various trades and vocations. In the beginning, the attitude of the trainees was to be changed from that of a purely traders class to technical fields. The outlook is now modified and efforts are now made to give intensive training to more capable and more willing people who have a desire to learn the particular crafts.

This Vocational Training Centre has proved a very useful institution for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Expenditure.- The expenditure on the Vocational Training Centre at Ulhasnagar is expected to amount to Rs.3,17,000 in 1955-56 and a provision of Rs.3,17,000 has accordingly been made in the budget for 1955-56. The expenditure is recoverable from the Govt. of India on the basis of an agreed per capital. Training cost puts the entire capital expenditure on the scheme.The average expenditure on the Centre amounts to Rs.3,26,000 per annum. and a provision of Rs.13.75 lakhs would be required for the entire period of the 2nd plan period. It is expected that on this, an amount of Rs 15,00,000 would be provided for by the Govt. of India. As the Centre has proved very useful for imparting training in various vocational and technical trades, to the displaced persons it is proposed to continue the Centr for the 2nd Five Year Plan period subject to the funds being made available by the Govt. of India.

sgp/-
21.7

Scheme-Vocational Training Centre, Ahmedabad.

Recurrent- Rs.7,50,000 Non-recurrent. Nil

Total. Rs.7,50,000 Ultimate annual Nil recurrent.

The Vocational Training Centre at Ahmedabad was started on the lines of the Vocational Training Centre Ulhasnagar in 1948. Provision has been made for training in the following trades and industries;

Technical.	Vocational.
1. Welding.	1. Carpentry.
2. Electrician & Fireman Course.	2. Textiles.
	3. Leather.
3. Fitters.	4. Tailoring (men)
	5. Tin & Blacksmithy.
	6. Hosiery.
	7. Cane & Bamboo.

The sanctioned strenght of the workers and trainees in this centre is 20 and 165 respectively. Upto now 776 trainees have passed out of this Centres. Expenses per trainee per month amount to Rs.35. This centre is still under development and will grow up with the development of Nardarnagar Township. The period of training in this Centre varies form 6 to 12 months(Scourses for are of six months duration and thee rest of 12 months' duration) The Centre is in the overll charge of the Administrative Officer, Vocational Training Cen re, Ulhasnagar, with a manager as its head.

The expenditure of the Centre for the ye r 1955-56 is is estimated at Rs.1,75,000. The expenditure is recoverable from the Govt. of India on the same basis as the expenditure on the Vocational Training Centre, Ulhasnagar is recoverable. Anxx the Centre has proved very useful for imparting training in the various vocational and technical trades, to displaced persons, it is proposed to continue the Centre in the 2nd Five Year Plan period subject

to...

to the funds being made available by the Govt. of India on the basis of an average expenditur of Rs. 1,50,000 lakhs, a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be required for the 2nd plan Period and for this the Govt. of India is expected to provide about Rs. 6 lakhs.

sep/-
21.7

Scheme- Rehabilitation Production Centres in Displaced Persons Townships and Colonies.

Recurrent.	Rs.2,25,000	Non-recurrent.	Rs.25,000
Total	Rs.2,25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent--	Nil

With a view to providing employment to skilled displaced persons and passed out trainees of V.T.Cs. Govt. started in 1949, Three Production Centres in the Ulhasnagar township and Pimpri and Valivade colonies. There was an additional Work Centre at Ulhasnagar which was attached to the Vocational Training Centre at Ulhasnagar, which has now been merged with the Rehabilitation Production Centre, at Ulhasnagar. The Production Centres were run through the Co-operative Department for some time the intention being to hand over these centres to co-operative Societies of displaced persons after they are properly organised. However as the centres proved to be uneconomical, they were brought under the overall supervision of the Administrative Officer under Vocational Training Centre, Ulhasnagar and the extra staff of the Co-operative Department reduced. This was done in accordance with the report of the Khanna Committee which suggested these changes.

The details of the Centres as they are run now are as follows:-

Rehabilitation Production Centre, Ulhasnagar.

The Superintendent(Works) is in immediate charge of the Centre. The following industries have been organised at the Centre with the help of skilled workers.

Trade.	No. of skilled wrokers
1. Carpenty.	75
2. Cane & Bamboo	10
3. Tin and Blacksmity	40
4. Motor Mechnics	5
5. Electrician & Firmen's course.	Nil for the present.
Turner. Fitter.	5
7. Printing press.	20
8. Textile	40

9. Moulders.	5
10. Hosiery.	20
11. Tailoring.	25
12. Leather.	40
	285

The total strenght of the executive staff employed in the different sections at the Centre including Supervisors and Storekeepers is 15.

Rehabilitation Production Centre, Kimpri. The Asstt. Manager is in immediate charge of the Centre.

The two industries which are worked at the Centre are:-

Trade.	Workers.
1. Handloom Weaving.	15.
2. Tailoring.	20.
	35.

Rehabilitation Production Centre, Valivade.

The Assistant Manager is in immediate charge of this Centre. The same two industries as in Kimpri are run at this Centre also. The number of workers is only 25.

The Government of India which used to bear expenditure on these Centres have stopped accepting any responsibility for these centres from the financial year 1954-55. The expenditure on the Rehabilitation Production Centres except for the pay of establishment and honoraria is met from the Personal Ledger Account sanctioned for the Administrative Officer, Vocational Training Centre, Dhanbad for the purpose. An amount of Rs.38,800 has been provided from state funds for the pay of establishment and honoraria for the three Rehabilitation Production Centres in the budge for 1955-56. These Centres serve a very useful dual purpose viz. provision of gainful employment of skilled displaced persons and opportunities for further training and work to passed out trainees. The average annual cost on revenue account works out to Rs.50,000(including Rs.5000 non-recurrent.) In view of the reasons, stated

above, it is proposed that the Centres may be continued for the whole of the 2nd Five Year Plan period and it is therefore proposed to make a provision of Rs.2,50,000 for the scheme in the 2nd Five Year Plan. the entire cost extension being met from State revenues.

sgp/-
21-7

Scheme-Educational grants to Displaced students.

Recurrent.	40,00,000	Non-recurrent.	nil
Total	40,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent.	nil

At the instance of the Govt. of India, the State Government has sanctioned a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students from the primary to the secondary stages and students in Arts & Science colleges and students taking up technical courses. The assistance is given in the form of stipends and cash grants for the purchase of books, stationery etc. the broad details of the scheme are as follows:-

Primary Education:- The provision of free primary education is the responsibility of State Govt. and no fees are to be charged to the displaced students but in deserving cases, cash grants not exceeding Rs. 2 p.m. are given for purchase of books and stationery.

Middle & Secondary education:- Free studentships and cash grants upto Rs.20 p.m. for the purchase of books and stationery are given.

Students in Arts & Science Colleges and Students taking up technical & professional Courses.

Stipends on a graded scale varying from Rs.30 p.m./for students upt Inter Arts & Science) to Rs. 50p.m.(for students taking degree courses in Arts & Science and Technical Courses)

The scheme under which financial assistance has been given to about 50,000 students has served a very useful purpose and an expenditure of Rs.67 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme so far. The entire expenditure is being financed by the Govt. of India andin the First 5 years plan period, the Govt. of India has sanctioned on an average grant of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. It is expected however that the grant may be reduced to a certain extent in future years. Hence it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 40,00,000 only in the 2nd plan period.

Scheme- Loans and Advances to Urban displaced persons for Arts, crafts, etc.

Recurrent. Rs.10,00,000 Non-recurrent.

Total Rs.10,00,000 Ultimate annual Nil recurrent.

At the instance of the Govt. of India, the Govt. of Bombay sanctioned in 1948, a scheme for the grant of loans to urban displaced persons for arts, crafts, business acts, According to this scheme the maximum amount that can be sanctioned to a displaced person is Rs.5000/-. The scheme has become extremely popular and about 22,000 displaced persons have taken advantage of the scheme and an amount of Rs.142 lakhs has been spent on this account. No receveries are made during the first three years but the entire amount together with the interest is receverable within a period of six years from the date of payment of the loan. From the beginning of the financial year 1954-55, the Govt. of India restricted the scope of the scheme to displaced persons in the following five categories.

i) Category I.- Displaced persons who have already been paid a part of the loan.

ii) Category II. Displaced persons who have received vocational or technical training in the Centres run by Govt.,

iii) Category III. Displaced persons who are staying in new townships and colonies and who wish to set up their own business or trade in the new townships and colonies(this category includes both claimants and non-claimants.)

iv) Category IV. Displaced persons who do not fall in any of above three categories but to whom loans were sanctioned and intimation has been sent on or before the 15th September 1952.

v) CategoryV.- Displaced persons with verified claims who fall outside the four categories mentioned above..

above but are residing in Urban areas other than the Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar Townships and the Pimpri and Valivade Colonies.

The Govt. of India further decided that loans to displaced persons in the above categories should be paid by the State Govt. till the 31st Oct, 1954 only and surplus funds if any from out of the funds made available by the Govt. of India so far, should be surrendered to that Govt. As for the period after 31-10-54, loans are to be given by the State Govt. only to those displaced persons who have no verified claims. Although a large number of displaced persons have already been sanctioned loans it is expected that demands for loans from displaced persons who have no verified claims will continue to be received for some time to come. It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs only in the 2nd Five Year Plan subject to the funds being made available by the Govt. of India.

sgp/-
21.7

Scheme-Loans to displaced persons for construction of houses.

Recurrent	15,00,000	Non-recurrent	
Total	15,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent.	Nil

The provision of permanent housing for displaced persons is one of the main planks of the rehabilitation programme in the Bombay State. This problem is being tackled by Govt. in the following manner;

1) Govt. construction.

2) Housing construction by co-operative housing societies of displaced persons and individuals.

3) Release of building materials to displaced persons undertaking construction of houses of their own.

As regards(2), Govt. has sanctioned a scheme, for granting loans to co-operative housing societies of displaced persons for housing construction. The scheme has been modified from time to time at the instances the Govt. of India. The following are the bread features of the scheme at present:-

1) Loans are granted to co-operative housing societies of displaced persons and individuals displaced persons.

2) The amount of loan sanctioned should not exceed the amount of compensation due to the members of the society or the individuals having verified claims.

The rate of interest at which societies are given loans, varies according to the rates at which the Govt. of India have advanced loans to this Govt. from time to time. In the original estimates for housing schemes for displaced persons, a sum of Rs. 7 crores had been provided for grant of loans spread over a period of four years(1949-50 to 1952-53). This has been modified in view of the financial stringency. Loans aggregating to Rs.47,52,000/- have so far been sanctioned to the various co-operative housing societies out of which about Rs.39 lakhs have been actually paid till the end of 1953-54. The Govt. of India have made available to for loans of aggregating Rs.50 lakhs for this purpose

and...

and a further allotment of Rs.1,70 lakhs has been provided. It is expected that the scheme for grant of loans to displaced persons for construction of houses will be continued and funds provided by the Govt. of India, even in the 2nd Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to make available provisions of Rs.15 lakhs for entire period of 2nd Five Year Plan to meet grant of loans in cases sanctioned during the 1st plan period and new cases that will be sanctioned in the 2nd Plan period subject to the funds being made available by the Govt. of India.

sap/-
21.7

Scheme-Loans and Advances by State Govt.--
Loans for starting industries in
Townships and Colonies.

Recurrent:	Rs.50,00,000	Non-recurrent:	
Total	Rs.50,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent.	Nil.

The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation have formulated a scheme for providing financial assistance and other facilities to industrialists for starting industries in displaced persons' Townships and colonies to relieve unemployment therein. The following facilities are to be provided to the Industrialists:-

a) Allotment of land & building for the factory on rental basis. Building will be constructed according to specifications of the industrialists. Rent will be charged at 4% on the cost of land and 6 1/2% on the cost of building. The industrialists will have the option to purchase the land and building-land at its market price and building at its depreciated price.

b) Supply of electricity at rates charged from industrialists by the Delhi State Electricity Board.

c) Loan upto 50% of the value of the machinery installed by the industrialists. Period of loan will be 5 to 7 years and rate of interest about 4 1/2%.

2. As regards the manner in which the financial assistance will be provided to the industrialists by the Govt. of India, this could be done in two ways;

a) Capital investment may be made by the Central and State Govt. 50:50 and the losses shared in the same proportion;

b) Central Govt. may advance 100% capital as loan to the State Government and share losses 50:50 with the State Government.

3. This question is at present under consideration of the Govt. of India but it has been made clear by the State Govt. that if the financial assistance is to be paid to the industrialists through the State Govt. the entire losses will have to be borne by the Govt. of India. The decision of the Govt. of India is awaited but in the meanwhile the preliminary steps to scrutinize the applications received from the industrialists in response to the

announcement...

announcement of the scheme by the Govt. of India were taken and some of these applications have been recommended to that Govt. The total financial requirement of all these applications is Rs.1 1/2 crores. The actural amount to be paid will however depend upon the acceptance of the schemes by the Gott. of India and the financial assistance that will be provided by that Govt. Although the scheme has been sanctioned in the 1st Five Year Plan, it is expected that the Govt. of India will continue the scheme in the 2nd Five Year plan period as the scheme is expected to be implemented fully in the 2nd Five Year Plan period only. Subject to the terms on which assistance will be provided by the G.of I being settled , it is proposed to make provision of Rs.50,00,000 lakhs. under the Head 'Re-Loans and Advances'

sgp/-
24.7

Scheme-Housing Schemes for displaced persons.

Recurrent-Rs.1,41,73,000 Non-recurrent-

Total Rs1,41,73,000 Ultimate annual recurrent--

The housing schemes for displaced persons form an important part of the programme for rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Bombay State. The Housing Schemes for displaced persons are being tackled in this State in the following manner.

i) Construction of large townships such as at Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar,

ii) Construction of small colonies at Baroda, Thana, Kurla, etc.

iii) Conversion of former relief camps into colonies by suitable alterations to the existing barracks,

iv) Dispersal of displaced persons to small towns where Govt. has undertaken housing construction.

The construction of tenements is mainly intended for such sections of the displaced persons who are unable to construct houses of their own. Besides Govt. Construction, Govt. has sanctioned a scheme for granting loans to co-operative housing societies of displaced persons. According to estimates, prepared in the initial stages, the total cost of all housing schemes was estimated at Rs.21 crores. In the light of the experience gained later and a more detailed examination of the requirements, it has now been estimated that the overall cost on the housing schemes for displaced person may now come to Rs. 9.070 crores. The expenditure on housing schemes for displaced persons is being met by obtaining loans form the Govt. of India. The following figures show the funds made available by the Govt. of India and the actual expr. incurred from year to year till the end of 1954-55.

Year.	Funds made available by the Govt. of India.	Expenditure incurred
	(figures in lakhs of Rs.)	
1949-50	222.50	55.59.

1950-51.	90.00	207.07
1951-52.	243.50	174.50
1952-53.	149.99	128.09
1953-54.	0.73	99.50
1954-55.	80.00	21.39
Total	786.72	595.24

The progress made in the execution of the various schemes and the necessity of further construction including schemes of development etc. were reviewed in a conference held in February 1954 between Shri Nichorchand Khanna then Adviser to the Govt. of India Ministry of Rehab. and now Ministry for Rehab. Govt. of India and the Minister for Rehab. Govt. of Bombay. In addition to the programme already approved by the Govt. of India for 1953-54, further schemes of construction, development etc. estimated to cost Rs.1,51,17,000 were approved in the conference. These were to be taken up in 1954-55 so as to complete all the schemes. Details of the schemes approved for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are shown in the accompanying statements 'A' and 'B'. Thus, the total cost of all the housing schemes for displaced persons is estimated at Rs.957.83 lakhs or say Rs.9.58 crores in round figures, made up as follows:-

	(in lakhs of Rs.)
Schemes approved till the end of 1952-53.	707.00
Schemes approved for 1953-54.	109.83
Schemes approved for 1954-55.	151.17
	957.83 or say Rs.9.58 cror

The target in terms of tenements and shops to be constructed decided upon the in the conference is 37,142 tenements and 1794 shops out of which about 27,000 tenements and 1300 shops have already been completed till the end of 1954-55. Major schemes of development such as construction of roads, water supply arrangements

sullage...

sullage drains, provision of street lighting etc. are also to be undertaken.

It was expected that all the schemes would be completed by the end of 1954-55 or at any rate by the end of 1955-56. On account of several difficulties such as non-availability of sites, dely in settlement of the question of payment of centage charges to the B.D.D. and the P.W.D. between the Govt. of India dnnd this Govt. and certain other matters, a majority of the works could not be taken dp in 1954-55. Administrative approval to some of the works e.g. sullage drains, construction of roads in Ulhasnagar, water supply in Chembur Colony etc. have also not yet been received from the Govt. of India. W Where the outstanding questions have been settled, the schemes are being taken up for execution but it has now become clear that a substantial pretion of the expenditure on the schemes approved in 1953-54 and 1954-55 will now be incurred in the 2nd Plan period. As regards schemes which are yet to receive the administrative approval of the Govt. of India, the entire expenditure will be incurred in the 2nd Plan period. Distinction must therefore be made on the basis of committed expenditure i.e. schemes on which will be incurred in the 2nd Plan period. The accompanying statement'A' and 'B' show the estimate expr. the acutal expr\ incurred till the end of 1954-55, expr. anticipated in 1955-56 and the expr. likely to fall in the 2nd Plan period. It will be seen that a total expr. of Rs.1,41,73,000 will now be incurred in the 2nd Plan period out of which an epxr. of Rs.29.93 lakhs i.e. on schemes at S.No. 14,15, and 16 of the statement 'B' showing schemes approved for 1954-55, will be entirely new expr. It is accordingly proposed to make a provision of Rs.1,42,73000 in the 2nd Five Year Plan subject to the funds being made availbe by the Govt. of India.

sgp/-
24.7

D.O.No.SW.1055-D.
Rehabilitation, Housing and
Backward Classes Department
New Secretariat, Foreshore road,
Bombay(1) 17th June 1955.

My Dear Tungare,

Please refer to my demi-official letter No.SW.1055-D, dated the 9th June 1955 regarding schemes pertaining to rehabilitation to be included inthe 2nd Five Year Plan. Eight notes together with the requisite statements for rehabilitation schemes which need to be included in the 2nd Five Year Plan are forwarded herewith (with four spare copies). A separate statement in the proforma prescribed under Government Circular, Political and Services Department No.FYP1154-R. dated the 20th August 1954 is also attached. Receipt of the notes and statements may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(M.S.JAFI.)

Sd/- 15-6-55

Shri D.G.Tungare, B.A.(Hons.),
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,
Political and Services Department(Planning).

sgp/-
24.7